THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.
Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 36. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

All donations in money or kind should be addressed to the Financial Secretary of the E.L.F.S. :— Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, Nov. 22nd, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Walshe, Miss Phillips, Mr. H. W. Nevinson.
Monday, Nov. 23rd, 3 p.m.—Bow, Women's Hall—Miss Ada Wright.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Road—
8 p.m.—Salmon Lane, Poplar—Mr. Duval.
8.30 p.m.—Lesbia Rd—Mrs. M. E. Davies.
Tuesday, Nov. 24th, 2.30 p.m.—30 Churchill Road (indoors)—
7.30 p.m.—Limehouse—Burdett Rd—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Tidal Basin, 14 Butcher's Rd—Miss Richards.
8 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall, Railway St.—Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.
Wednesday, Nov. 25th, 8 p.m.—Chrisp St.
8 p.m.—Bow, Ford Rd.—Mrs. Walker.
Thursday, Nov. 26th, 3 p.m. — Deacon's Vestry—Social.
8 p.m.—Knapp Rd.—
8 p.m.—124 Barking Road—Rev. Cyril Isherwood.
Friday, Nov. 27th, 3 p.m.—Poplar Women's Hall—Mrs. Dove Wilcox.
8 p.m.—Poplar, Piggott Street—Mrs. Walker.
8 p.m.—Canning Town—Beckton Rd—Miss Feek.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

The E.L.F.S. Annual Conference will be held on Monday, January 4th, for the re-election of officers and discussion of Federation business and public questions, etc. All Members must keep that evening free.—E. Sylvia Pankhurst.

The next General Meeting of the E.L.F.S. will be held on Nov. 27th. Important business, including a project for co-operative buying to be discussed.

East London Federation of the Suffragettes.
LIMEHOUSE BRANCH.

SOCIAL GATHERING
IN
Upper Hall, Congregational Church, Burdett Rd
ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, at 7.30 p.m.

REFRESHMENTS. ADMISSION THREEPENCE.
Tickets on Sale at 400 Old Ford Road; Women's Hall, Railway Street; or at Mrs. CONNELLS, 82 Turners Road, Burdett Road.

THE CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

The E.L.F.S. is arranging three Children's Parties in the New Year, one to be held in Bow Baths, on Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, one in Poplar Town Hall, early in January and one in Canning Town. Promises of refreshments and presents for the children should be sent to Miss Mackay, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Miss Evelyn Sharp has promised to tell some fairy stories. Mr. Broadbear has promised to bring his band.

Six splendid babies of record size and weight have been born to our Old Ford Rd. maternity centre during the last week. Their mothers were having dinner with us the day before they came.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION of the SUFFRAGETTES.

A PUBLIC MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER,

On Friday, December 11th, at 8 p.m.

SPEAKERS:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST, Mrs. DRAKE (CUSTOM HOUSE), Mrs. WALKER (POPLAR), Mrs. PAYNE (Bow), Mrs. MANSELL-MOULLIN.

RESERVED SEAT 2s.

SCANDALOUS INSULT TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

Under Secretary of State,
Home Office, London, S.W.
Ref. 254,699/555.

Whitehall,
October 20th, 1914.

Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary of State to say that the Army Council desire to have the assistance of the Police in the measures which are being taken to provide for the withholding of Separation Allowances payable to wives or dependents of soldiers in the event of serious misconduct on the part of the recipient. Copy of Memorandum which has been issued by the War Office on the subject is enclosed for your information.

It is not intended that the power to discontinue allowances should be exercised unless it is clear that there has been grave misconduct, and it is desirable that in addition to furnishing reports on the special cases in which complaints are referred to them, the Police should, as opportunity offers, endeavour to check misconduct before it reaches a point at which it may become subject to official notice, by warning the offenders that its continuance will involve the stoppage of their allowances. If, however, such warnings are of no effect and there is good reason to believe that persons in receipt of allowances persist in misconduct such as that referred to in paragraph 1 of the War Office Memorandum, a report should be sent to the local branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association where one is in existence, or to the Local Relief Committee where the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association has no organisation, and other instances of persistent misbehaviour such as habitual drinking, especially by persons who have children in their charge, should be similarly reported.

The Police in each area can obtain full information as to the wives and dependents of soldiers who are in receipt of Army Allowances from the above Committees, and though it is hoped that there will not be many cases in which extreme measures will be necessary, the Secretary of State is confident that Local Committees may rely upon your co-operation in their endeavour to ensure that relief shall not be continued to persons who have proved themselves unworthy to receive it.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TROUP.

MORE ABOUT KENT'S BRUSHES.

In the DREADNOUGHT of Oct. 31st we published the wages of a number of women working for Messrs. J. B. Kent and Sons, of Victoria Park, E., on Army brushes. These women were paid 1s. 2d. a dozen for hand-drawn brushes executed in the factory, 1s. 1d. a dozen for the same work done at home. Workers on the machine were paid 9d. a dozen.

As a result of our exposure Kent's are now paying 1s. 6d. a dozen for hand drawing in the factory, 1s. 4d. for the same work done at home, and for machine work 11d. a dozen. Factory workers are not allowed now to take work home to do at night. These rates are an improvement on the old ones, but the weekly earnings of the women are still lower than they should be. At the same time many other firms are now paying less than Kent's, and these should be made to raise their rates.

WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.

CESSATION OF ARMY SEPARATION ALLOWANCES AND OF ALLOTMENTS OF PAY TO THE UNWORTHY.

(1) The Army Council have had under consideration the conditions under which Separation Allowances should be withheld from women who are guilty of serious misconduct, e.g., cases of immorality definitely established, conviction of criminal charges, or gross neglect of children.

(2) The Council will withhold the issue where such misconduct is clearly proved, and, as it is a matter in which the Local Relief Committees are closely interested, the Council desire to make known the procedure which they propose to follow in arriving at their decisions.

(3) In cases in which a complaint is received from the soldier or his commanding officer the report will be sent to the Police Authorities for verification. A copy will at the same time be sent to the Local Committee, but as the Police will make the necessary investigation the Committee should confine their report to the War Office to any information already in their possession. The Committee will be notified of the decision of the Council in these and in all cases.

(4) In cases in which a report of misconduct is received from a Local Committee the report will be sent to the Police for verification, unless the Police report accompanies the original communication from the Committee.

(5) In cases in which a report is first received from other sources and appears to be prima facie well founded, it will be referred for investigation to the Local Committee who should furnish a Police report with their reply. . . .

(6) In no case would the allowance for children be stopped, though it might be issued (at the motherless rate) to some other person in trust.

(7) When the Separation Allowance is stopped, the allotment of pay will also cease unless the man himself should signify his desire that it should be continued.

The Mayor of San Francisco, who was an anti-Suffragist before women got the vote, says that women voters have opposed corruption and introduced a better state of morals into politics.

CLOTHING STALLS.

Clothing stalls, where new and second-hand clothes may be bought at very low prices, are open at 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, on Fridays and Saturdays, at 20 Railway Street, Poplar on Saturday mornings, and at 53 St. Leonard Street on Fridays and Saturdays. We shall be glad if friends can send us any clothes for these stalls. Boots and shoes are very urgently needed.

All parcels should be sent to 400 Old Ford Road, E., addressed to Miss N. L. Smyth.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

We lend necessitous mothers outfits for their babies, for the first months.

With the money subscribed for finding employment, we are getting baby clothes made, and paying unemployed women for making these things. Those who would give money and materials for making baby clothes would help in one of the best possible ways. Gifts of baby clothes can be made good use of, also nightdresses, quilts, blankets and sheets for the mothers. Even old sheets can be cut up for babies' napkins.

Each baby's outfit should consist of:—

FOR BABY.

Four gowns, three flannel barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests and a cot blanket.

FOR MOTHER.

Two night gowns, a woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets and one pair pillowcases.

Our milk bill increases weekly. We urgently need subscriptions towards it; also gifts of:—

EGGS.

For invalids and babies who are too ill to digest milk, and are given the white of egg beaten up in water.

ARROWROOT, BARLEY & RICE. BORACIC POWDER, BORACIC LINT, VASELINE, ZINC OINTMENT & BANDAGES, COD LIVER OIL & MALT.

The nursery at Norman House, 45 Norman Road, is now open.

The charge for a child's day in the nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., including meals, is 3d.

Volunteers are needed to help in taking the babies out.

Nurse Hebbes has prepared us a chart for infant feeding, and this is published as a free leaflet. Mothers who wish to have it can obtain it at any of our centres.

"COST PRICE" RESTAURANTS.

Two-course meals may be bought at our "Cost Price" Restaurants by grown-ups for 2d., by children for 1d., and are given free when necessary. In the evening, soup may be bought at 1d. a pint with a piece of bread. Cups of tea may be had for one farthing.

These restaurants form an essential part of our work for nursing and expectant mothers, and are especially helpful to the little children beneath school age, who do not get school meals in this district.

We used to buy food cheaply from the National Food Fund, but now we learn that what used to be supplied to us is needed for the Belgians, and we are obliged to buy in the ordinary market.

This is a serious blow to us. Who will help with gifts of meat, bread, fruit, vegetables and groceries, or with money to buy these; to keep our restaurants going?

GIVE THIS PAPER TO A FRIEND.

WOMEN! JOIN THE
East London Federation of the Suffragettes —
WE NEED YOU!

I wish to become a member of the EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose 1½d. to cover membership and postage.

I enclose 4s. 4d. for a year's WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

Name.....

Address.....

The Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,

321 ROMAN ROAD, BOW, E.

Telephone EAST 422.

Agents:—INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 11 Adam St., Strand, W.C.; LONDON & SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

No. 36.—Saturday, Nov. 21st, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

PAYING FOR THE WAR.

The New War Budget and the discussion centring round it show very clearly the costly magnitude of the awful European struggle in which this country is taking part. Mr. Asquith has told us that the War is costing us about a million pounds a day. The budget proposals, show, as usual, the importance of an organised Parliamentary vote.

Mr. Lloyd George proposes to double the Income Tax, to tax beer 1d. a pint, and tea 3d. a pound. As the brewers have an immensely powerful political organisation of their own, they have been able to impress upon Mr. Lloyd George the importance of protecting their interests.

Therefore Mr. George says that the brewers and publicans must pass the tax on to the consumer. He says "it is right that the duty should be a duty upon the consuming public, not upon the trade," and he has made arrangements to secure this. He also offers a rebate to compensate brewers and publicans for the earlier closing of public houses and the shutting out of women in the morning hours, because he says that there ought to be a reduction in the licence duty when the facilities for drinking are reduced. Yet, have we not been told that the shutting out of women in the morning and the earlier closing of public houses at night has been necessitated by the excessive drinking which has arisen through the War? Surely then the brewers and publicans must be doing excellent business and are in no need of a rebate.

The tax of threepence a pound on tea will fall very hardly on poor women—not least upon those employed in Relief workrooms at 10s. a week! But they are not a powerful combination of wealthy voters. For them there is no rebate.

INSULTS TO SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The infamous proposal to place soldiers' wives and families under police supervision was raised in the House of Commons on Friday, November 13. Mr. McKenna replied that the order had been "devised in the interests of the women themselves," in order that they might be warned before having their separation allowances taken from them.

The order has not been definitely withdrawn, though many people say that it will not be enforced. So long as it is not withdrawn it remains a danger. It must be made clear that separation allowances are not good conduct prizes, and that if soldiers' wives and mothers do wrong, they must either be punished according to the ordinary law, or not at all. We publish on page 141 the text of the infamous order, and we rely on our readers to write to the Home Secretary, the Prime Minister and the Press condemning it, to secure the passage of resolutions by trade unions and other organisations, and to agitate in every manner open to them, until the order be withdrawn.

NAVAL & MILITARY PENSIONS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, November 18th, Mr. Asquith announced that a Select Committee would be appointed to deal with the question of Naval and Military Pensions. The committee is to consist of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. McKenna, representing the Government, Mr Bonar Law the Opposition, Mr. T. P. O'Connor the Irish Party, and Mr. Barnes the Labour Party

The overwhelming majority of the Committee belong to sections of society that are at least comfortably well-to-do, and the workman's spokesman is left as a minority of one. But the most strikingly noticeable fact is that there is not a single woman on the Committee, although widowed women and their children form the majority of those whose future welfare hangs upon the decisions of the Committee. This, of course, is because women have not the Parliamentary vote.

It will be the duty of the Select Committee to take evidence in regard to the needs and ways of life of the women and children who will be made widows and orphans through this war, or who will have lost their sons. We must make our protest against the fact that no women have been chosen to sit on the Select Committee to represent the women concerned. We must urge that this grievance be redressed. And whilst doing so, we must be ready to supply the evidence that will compensate, as far as possible for the lack of a woman's judgment if we fail, and shall reinforce her judgment should we succeed.

Soldiers wives and mothers should write to us without delay, in order that we may help them to make their views heard in the right quarter.

In the meantime let us get letters written, and resolutions passed demanding that women who will adequately represent the women concerned shall be placed on the Select Committee. Let us also continue to insist that the minimum standard on which a woman shall be expected to maintain a household shall be £1, and that the additional maintenance allowance for each child of the household shall be 5s. a week.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOTES FOR IRISH WOMEN.

The Irish Women's Franchise League has sent out a resolution calling for the enfranchisement of Irish women under the Home Rule "Amending Bill," in order that, in the words of Mr. Asquith, Home Rule for Ireland shall come into force "amid universal goodwill." They urge that there is no possibility of universal goodwill if the women of the country are to be left out of the Home Rule settlement as though they had been criminals or lunatics. They say that whilst much is heard of safeguards for Ulster—Ulster will have the vote, which is all that the women demand. They urge that it is specially important that Irish women should have the vote "in the first formative years of the Irish Parliament."

We wish our Irish comrades all success in their efforts.

Women have won the Vote in the American States of Montana and Nevada.

OVERWORKED TEACHERS.

In pressing for school meals for the children the overworked teachers should not be forgotten. The dinner hour is not very long, and if the teachers have to help with the serving of the children's meals they have little time for their own.

If Saturday and Sunday feeding are added, and breakfast and tea for the children as well as dinner, the burden of the teachers will be tremendously increased. There are many thousands of unemployed women, surely the Education Authorities should see to it that they are employed to do this work!

BERNARD SHAW ON THE WAR.

After several preliminary announcements of its coming, the *New Statesman* last week published a 24 page supplement by Mr. Bernard Shaw, entitled "Common-sense about the War."

Much of this supplement is surprisingly shallow and artificial. In the early pages, of course, there are the usual jokes which the public expects of Mr. Shaw, and which Mr. Shaw always obligingly provides. But there is a great deal too much sitting on the fence, and giving with one hand, and taking back with the other about this war pronouncement of his. He tells us that the views and utterances of our British militarists are precisely those of the Kaiser, and urges that it must not be pretended that "the propaganda of Militarism and of inevitable war between England and Germany is a Prussian infamy for which the Kaiser must be severely punished." "To pretend this," he says, "is not fair, not true, not gentlemanly. We began it, and if they met us half way it is not for us to reproach them." "We please ourselves by pretending that he (the German Emperor) did not try to extricate himself and forced the war on us, but it is not true." Mr. Shaw puts this view even more completely in his final RECAPITULATION. "Neither England nor Germany," he says, "must claim any superiority in the negotiations. Both were engaged for years in a race for armaments. Both indulged, and still indulge, in literary and oratorical provocation. Both claimed to be an Imperial race, ruling other races by divine right. Both shewed high social and political consideration to parties and individuals who openly said that the war had to come. Both formed alliances to reinforce them for the war."

He dismisses the claim that England went to War to protect Belgian neutrality with contempt, declaring it to have "no moral value." He adds, "it had better be admitted on our side that as to the conduct of the war there is no trustworthy evidence that the Germans have committed any worse or other atrocities than those which are admitted to be inevitable in war or accepted as part of military usage by the Allies."

Yet side by side with all this, and very much more to the same effect, he says that we went to war because "there was nobody else in Europe strong enough to chain the mad dog." "We, in England," he says, "are fighting to show the Prussians that they shall not trample on us nor on our neighbours if we can help it." "It is as the Special Constables of European life that we are important." "We must beat Germany because she has made herself the exponent and champion in the modern world of the doctrine that military force is the basis and foundation of national greatness and military conquest the method by which the nation of the highest culture can impose that culture on its neighbours."

How can we reconcile with these last words Mr. Shaw's jibing quotation from Lord Roberts' words about the "young men, fresh from the public schools of Britain, coming eagerly forward to carry on the high traditions of Imperial Britain in each new dependency which comes under our care." These words, Mr. Shaw says, might have been the Kaiser's. Perhaps you will think that Mr. Shaw is himself an anti-militarist and that that is why he appears to be using the same set of arguments with which to chide both sides. But no, he is not, for he explains, "I myself steadily advocated the formation of a formidable armament, and ridiculed the notion that we, who are wasting hundreds of millions annually on idlers and wasters, could not easily afford double, treble, quadruple our military and naval expenditure. I advocated the compulsion of every man to serve his country both in war and peace."

But where, Mr. Shaw, do these contraditions lead us to, and what in the world will you tell us, do you mean?

Mr. Shaw goes on to touch a large variety of questions, not always, we think, with an appreciation of their relative importance, including innoculation for typhoid and the form of oath imposed on our recruits. The problem of the British unemployed and the workless Belgian refugees. He refers to Mrs. Sydney Webb.

He points out that the allowance of 1s. 6d. a week for a soldier's child is less than one-third of the standard allowance for an illegitimate child under an affiliation order. He calls for Trade Unionism to be introduced into the Army with "accredited Secretaries in the field to act as a competent medium of communication between the men on service and the political representatives of their class" whom he wishes to see installed at the War Office.

He further asks for working-class representatives on all Committees and Councils which issue notices to the public, but he does not mention that women whether working-class, or otherwise, should also be represented.

Although Mr. Shaw wishes to beat and chain up Germany, he does not wish to crush her. To sacrifice occidental Germany, he says, would be to sharpen a knife for our own occidental throat, for "the Russian Government is the open enemy of every liberty we boast of."

He advocates a "League of Peace" between Germany, France and England, and urges that European nations should follow the example of America by pledging themselves to the Hague tribunal, not to take up arms in any cause that has been less than a year under arbitration.

Mr. Shaw would probably do his reputation with posterity a service if he were to shear his War pamphlet, very ruthlessly, of all the things that he does not really mean. He would certainly save his readers' time by so doing, but perhaps the contradictions may help some people to be surer of their own views.

We urgently need more money to find work for more unemployed women.

CAXTON HALL MEETING.

The Caxton Hall, so famous as the starting point of many a militant deputation, was filled with an audience largely composed of the old warriors on Monday, November 16th, when the East London Federation of the Suffragettes and the United Suffragists held a joint demonstration. The chair was taken by Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mr. Nevinson, A Soldier's Wife, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Drake were the speakers. A resolution calling for the enfranchisement of women, and demanding the withdrawal of the order for police supervision of soldiers' wives and mothers, was carried unanimously.

Mrs. GRUNDY & OLIVER TWIST.

The Charity Organisation has issued a solemn protest against the instruction by the Government committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress, that the small doles of relief that are being distributed by the Prince of Wales's fund shall not be reduced in the case of unmarried mothers and their children. Even on the legally married scale, poor little Oliver Twist would often have gone hungry, but the Charity Organisation is anxious that, because his mother has not been married, Oliver shall go hungrier still.

ROOMS to let, nicely furnished, in small perfectly clean house in Bow (near Burdett Road). Terms, with attendance and board, 20s. weekly inclusive. Suffragette workers preferred; or would be let furnished (five rooms) 18s. a week, or unfurnished 12s. Write in first instance to Mrs. Richmond, 20 Railway St., Poplar.

NON-COMBATANTS.

Dear Miss Pankhurst,—You have my promise that I write you at least some of the heart-breaking happenings of my trip through war-ridden Belgium. I feel that you would wish the first letter to be about the women of Louvain. On August 24th Louvain was a university city of 50,000 people; on August 26th, 27th and 28th it was a city in flames, an imperishable monument to the horror of a German advance. A university as important to Belgium as Cambridge is to England, a fifthteenth century cathedral, famous for its art treasures, were destroyed. More awful still, not a man, woman or child of the population remained to testify what had happened. In villages three miles away, in the town of Tirlemont 15 miles to the east, in the capital of Brussels 20 miles to the west, absolutely nothing was known for days of the lost people of Louvain. They had simply disappeared. Without investigation, without explanation they were crowded into troop trains and carried away into Germany. The van of that army of exiles, approximately 10,000 women and children, left Louvain on the night of August 27th. Five American journalists, practically prisoners on a troop train, saw the heart-stricken victims assemble. Other trains crowded with 20,000 men prisoners are said to have followed during the next two days. This is probably true. On the night of August 30th a heavy train filled with exiles from Louvain was stalled at Liège. I know, because I was there. Released from the troop train in Germany I had crossed into Holland, had been arrested as a war correspondent in Maastricht, and released for want of evidence, and then had hurried down the river to Liège. In a bombarded city filled with refugees and invaders none noticed a stranger more or less. Below in the railway cut stood the heavy train crowded with women from Louvain. A few overdriven sympathisers distributed bottles of water. To secure a bucket and a cup made one a volunteer.

Throats parched with sobbing, eyes saturated with tears, the prisoners crowded to the train windows pleading to be told where they were bound. One calmer than the rest, cried as a tired child cries, whispering her story: "This is Sunday, you say. Ten days ago the Germans entered Louvain. Then we knew we must suffer. The city had been King Albert's headquarters. When the King and the army withdrew Louvain was an unfortified city filled with women and children, old people and priests, all unprotected, the Germans came upon us, the Ninth Army Corps. They made barracks of our churches, stabled their horses in our schools, and stacked their stores in the market halls. The crypt of the cathedral was filled with their small arms and ammunition.

The people of Louvain had all been disarmed for a week. A man paid with his life for concealing a revolver, and night after night the Uhlans searched our houses looking for rifles. Then they made us prisoners. Only one member of a family could leave the house once a day. It was forbidden to light a candle after dark lest the flame serve as a signal. In the streets were 40,000 soldiers all smoking their loot from the cigar shops, half drunk with wine and excitement. The Germans, repulsed at Woovre, routed at Diest, fell back on Louvain. Those were all day cavalry fights. The returning Uhlans were wild, and the German Governor of the city forbade us to shut our house doors day or night. Without our men, without a weapon, we women lived in terror.

On Tuesday night the city was in an uproar. Some claimed that defeated dragoons were coming in from Tirlemont, some cried that French and Russian students had fired on the Germans. No one waited to learn the truth. Before midnight hussars with bayonets drove us from our houses. Men, women and children were marched into the fields near St. Veronica. There we sank down in a vast crowd. Only the children cried. The others dared not moan. There were armed guards and Maxim guns all around us. At dawn the men were lined up and marched away. The guards told us that we should never see them again, that they were going into Germany, to some mines. Before noon the women with children were called out. Heart-broken and wailing they staggered into the road. It took hours and hours to get them in order. Then one, seeing a ploughed field, ran to it and scooped some earth into her neckerchief; hundreds of others did likewise. The soldiers told us that trains were waiting to carry them across Belgium into Germany.

We women who remained waited—and waited. It was hot but there was no sun. The sky was hidden by the smoke of the burning city. Our guards brought us water and a little food, but we could not eat. At night we crept together and prayed God to protect us. In the dark we could see the fire spreading and spreading.

After two days, or three, I cannot remember, we, too, were put on to trains. We do not know what we have done to be treated like this, we do not know where our relations are or how we shall ever find them. We do not know where we are going. Some of the soldiers say we must go to a place called Paderborn. But they are mistaken. For Paderborn is not a place for women at all. We have heard of it often. It is an enormous camp near Cologne, the permanent camp of five Prussian Army Corps. Being prisoners we can do nothing but wait, and pray, pray lest le bon Dieu forget the women of Louvain.

And there, my dear Miss Pankhurst is the story.

Believe me, faithfully yours,

MARY BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE ANTI-SWEATING LEAGUE?

Sir,—Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst refers to my statements regarding sweating in the making of kitbags. I repeat the data:

	s.	d.
For making 56 bags.....	12	10½
Thread as charged	1	3
Insurance	0	3
Net return	10	11½

From this return deduct cost of needles and oil; car fares to and fro either by the homeworker herself or by a deputy; and wear and tear to machine. In a factory 1s. in the £ is charged for power. It may here be put down as 6d. Thus the real net return is not equivalent to 10s. for the making of 56 bags. When we remember that 3¼d. is the Trade Board rate per hour for tailoresses the statement that this is 25 per cent. less than minimum tailoring rates is easily seen to be an under-statement.

This works out at not 2¼d. per bag. When we learn that these bags are sold for 5s. to tailors, to sell again, and note that the only additional work over and above the seamstress's is the insertion of the brass eyelets, there can be no doubt of the enormous profit to the contractor, or, speaking in more general terms, the employer.

The above is the case of a homeworker. In a factory a woman made 12 kitbags a day, and received 2s. 9d.—that is, at a nominal rate of 2¾d. a bag. This is not at the rate of 3¼d. per hour. She may make more perhaps after more practice.

Let us now get to the Government khaki clothing business. I give five authenticated cases here in Liverpool:

1. Woman aged 22 works 8 to 8, 1 p.m. on Saturdays; wages 6s. a week; four years' experience at power machines.

2. For working 57½ hours (12 of which were overtime) received 13s. 10d.; 3d. deducted for insurance.

3. Woman accustomed to power machines getting 12s. 6d. a week at last place; been at Government contractor's three weeks, received 5s. 6d. a week.

4. Two women, dressmakers, not accustomed to power machines, worked from 2 p.m. on Tuesday until Saturday, 1 p.m.; each got 5s. 2½d.; offered 8s. a week afterwards; did not stay on.

It is possible that the following case may throw some light on the iniquities of modern industrialism:—

A woman having refused to take the wages offered, threatened to appeal to the head of the firm; the wages were then made up by the foreman to nearly double the former amount. We may well ask what is behind this transaction?

(a) Is it sheer devilry of despotism?

(b) Is it a particular instance of cheating?

(c) Is it a case of "farming" in a factory?

It is possibly all three? The "foreman" probably "farms" a portion of the Government contract, and unpatriotically and inhumanly "cheats." There is no other word for it.

On the general question we have evidence that the woman who earns £1 a week is working overtime. If we are mistaken in this conclusion, the contractors have the remedy in their own hands. They can publish their wage-sheets and confute us. We shall rejoice to be shown that honest rates are paid.

No one can wonder that revolt is in the heart of the woman worker, though she feels helpless, only just learning to organise, and having no vote.

We have been wondering whether, in addition to the "sweating" or cheating by sub-contractors and contractors, there is an idea in the minds of contractors that they may lay down and exact a tacit system of apprenticeship with women, say, of 22 years of age. Conceiving that this may be a partial cause of the meagre wages paid, we are writing up to the Board of Trade on the matter. That there is no standard rate is, at all events, too obvious. This Liverpool experience is a sad confirmation of the allegation that "women making army clothing are found to be receiving sweated rates of pay."

Whilst writing I may remark that the Liverpool National Anti-Sweating League is quite independent of the National Anti-Sweating League. We were nominally connected at the beginning, but when we insisted on having organisers whose business it should be to organise women's trade unions we were gently shelved. The National League only proposed to agitate for the establishment of trade boards. We considered these would be more effective if the women workers were organised. To-day the National League guarantees an annual sum to the Women's Trade Union League to provide a competent organiser "who shall devote her time to organising work for the unions affected by the Trade Boards Act." We go further: we organise any women workers we can in whatever trade. But for the war we should have had a union of dressmakers of 1,000 strong, and by this time have secured a voluntary agreement of fair rates of pay between the large drapery establishments and their employees, thus forestalling by years the possible determination of a Dressmaking Trade Board.

Your note on "Distributing Military Contracts" is timely. There are, no doubt, knotty economic problems raised in the suggestion of paying higher rates to the small or unaccustomed employer. But there is no reason why a Relief Committee should not undertake the work at the Government contract price. I am personally convinced that the worker woud learn more than relief rates, in whatever she worked. If the small factories at present doing little or nothing were engaged I believe the work would pay its way. And if it paid not quite wholly, the girls and women would be happier, would have their minds occupied, and be freer from the dangers of the distractions of our times.—Yours, &c.,

H. D. ROBERTS, Chairman
Liverpool Anti-Sweating League.
18 Colquitt Street,
Liverpool.

TRAINING FOR THE FRONT.

Whilst nearly everybody is concerned about what our troops are doing abroad, it would no doubt be interesting to many people in East London to know of what their men of the Territorial Force are doing at home. At St. Albans are stationed over 20,000 men from London. Some are quartered in the County Hall, the Town Hall and Salvation Army barracks, others are in schools, garages, stables, and empty and private houses. Near by at Hatfield are the rest of the Londoners, including the men from the East End. As this is only a small place, about 3,000 men comprising the 20th and 17th County of London and the R.A.M.C. are billeted in the town. As the 17th is the largest London battalion, and most of the men come from Bow, Poplar and Stepney, I should like to give readers of the DREADNOUGHT some idea of the work that is carried out, and how the men live. I will start off with the billets. Some of them are quite satisfactory, as far as health and sanitary conditions are concerned, others are just the reverse. Many of the men are quartered in empty houses, eight in a room. We each have two blankets and a waterproof sheet. The sheet is spread out on the floor and we use our kit bags for pillows and cover ourselves over with the blankets and go to sleep. Of course we get used to lying on the hard boards, but what we can't put up with is the cold. If we want a fire we have to buy our own coal and wood. As for light we find it very hard sometimes to get candles, unless we buy them also. Twenty-four men sleep in the house where I am, and we all have to wash under one tap. As for baths we have to go to the local brewery (not to bathe in beer) where we get some hot water and baths. Now for grub. For breakfast we get two 1-lb. pots of jam, two loaves, and a pound of cheese and boiled bacon between eight men with half a pint of tea each. The bread and jam is supposed to last for tea time, but it seldom does. At dinner time we sometimes get roast mutton and sometimes "shackles," or in ordinary language, stew, minus the carrots and onions. The pomme-de-terres are served up in their skins (and go down the same) Anything else in the way of chicken, lamb, butter, milk and eggs we buy (when we ain't broke). Now for work, and we get plenty of that. We rise at 5.30, breakfast at 6, and parade in Hatfield Park at 7.30. Some days the whole battalion goes out for a field day, other times we go out in companies for drill. We generally go for 5 or 6 miles out of the town and arrive home about one o'clock. In the afternoon we parade again about 4.30 for night work and get home about 8 or sometimes later. When we go out for the day we take extra rations. Just recently we went out on a Thursday morning, dug trenches, and stood in them all night till Friday morning. The enemy appeared at dawn and charged us with fixed bayonets. Of course they only came to within 30 yards of us, otherwise you would not be reading this. We got home about nine o'clock on Friday morning, and had to parade again at two o'clock. On the Saturday we had a 25 mile march, starting at eight and getting home at four in the afternoon, so we don't do much, do we? We were then done for the day. On Sundays we have a church parade to the parish church, where now and again the rector of Hatfield, Lord William Cecil, preaches. In conclusion, I should like to mention the good work the Y.M.C.A. is doing here. They have erected a huge tent, where the men can read and write. Paper, ink and pens are provided free of charge, as also are games and books. There is a platform and piano, and concerts are frequently given each week. A lady gives lessons to men desiring to learn French, also free of charge. A canteen is next door where the men can get good food and drinks. I am sure I do not exaggerate when I say that the majority of the men are getting sick of stopping here, and are anxious to go abroad—no doubt they will before long. Since we have been away from Bow the Mayor of Poplar and the Town Clerk have paid us a visit. Also Lord Kitchener has reviewed us at St. Albans. When we all arrive home (if we are permitted to), Poplar and Bow won't know us because we shall all be in a more healthy and robust condition than when we left.

"A Soldier from Bow."

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW.

Organiser—Mrs. WATKINS.
321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

Help for the stall is still wanted—Fridays 6 to 8—Saturdays 11 to 1 and 3 to 6. Definite and regular help, even if only for a short time each week, is of much greater value than vague promises and assistance that cannot be depended upon. Graduation badges are now ready for those who have sold 1,000 papers, if they will apply. Who will take a collecting sheet? They can be had of Miss S. Pankhurst at 400 Old Ford Road, or from the organiser. Please remember these regular meetings—Mondays at 3, Fridays at 8 (members), and Sundays at 8. Dolls are being dressed at the Monday and Friday meetings. We want more members more regularly.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Nov. 13:—
Bow 401. Mrs. Watkins, 180.

DISTRIBUTED.

Mrs. Knudson, 175; Mrs. Connell and Mrs. Moore, 250; Mrs. Savoy, 250; Mrs. Carlisle, 200; Mrs. Morris, 200; Mrs. Clarke, 200; Mrs. Harmsworth 50; Mrs. Pascoe, 100; Mrs. Lake, 100.

BROMLEY.

Hon. Secs: Mrs. McCHEYNE & Mrs. MANTLE
Shop and Office: St. Leonard's House, St. Leonard Street.

The first meeting in St. Leonard's House took place on Tuesday evening, November 17th. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was the speaker. The two rooms were crowded, nine new members were made, and there were seven volunteers for the choir which meets at 400 Old Ford Road on Thursday nights. Several of those present took *Dreadnoughts* to sell to their friends, and promised to chalk the Tuesday night meeting each week. It was a most enthusiastic meeting, and we expect much good work to result from the opening of the new centre.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

Organiser: Miss MARY PHILLIPS,
Centre for Tidal Basin and Custom House—14 Butchers' Road.

The Custom House School meeting was full and enthusiastic, and the collection just covered the hire of the school. Fifty-six papers were sold. Mrs. Pullen and Master Pullen gave good help with decorated cart, in giving out bills and talking to people. Two good street-corner meetings were held in spite of pouring rain. Mrs. Sands has also given good help in keeping the room and giving out milk, and Mrs. Roper gives every Monday afternoon to canvassing, or milk distribution.

Members' Social, on Saturday, December 5th, to be run on co-operative lines—members to pay for their tickets in advance (by weekly instalments if they wish), money to be used for expenses; anyone who can, in addition, giving materials for refreshments, any money left over to be divided equally amongst those who have paid for tickets before December 5th. Tickets 6d. including refreshments. Treasurer: Miss Nicholas, 11 Royal Road, Custom House.

Dreadnoughts sold 107. Distributed by many members 600.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
DREADNOUGHT *Secretary*, Mrs. BIRD,

On Thursday evenings members should make a point of coming to the office to help in the doll-dressing for the children's New Year party, which is to be held in the Poplar Town Hall. More volunteers are wanted for the *Dreadnought*. Who has already earned, or who is going to earn the graduation badges for 1,000 sales?

183 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending Nov. 13th. Mrs. Schlette, in office, 71; Distrbuted—Mrs. Schlette and helpers 700, Mrs. Churcher 300, Mrs. Bertram 150, Mrs. Gavino 150.

Who will help with the stall—Fridays 6 to 8—Saturdays—11 to 1 and 6 to 8. [Mrs. Bird has been ill and ought to have help in this work. One hour at the stall does no one any harm. Several hours on end are cold and tiring; therefore a number of helpers are needed to take turns—Editor.]

HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss YOUNG,
100 Greenwood Road, Dalston, N.E.

Most successful indoor meeting took place at Lesbia Road, on Monday at 8 p.m. Mrs. Schlette and Mrs. Walker spoke. Some opposition and a great many questions. Lesbia Road meetings take place every Monday evening at 8. Members are asked to be always there. Afternoon meetings take place Tuesdays at 2.30 at 30 Churchill Road. Will members try and bring a friend next week? Mrs. Walker canvassed Lesbia Road, which resulted in two visitors presenting themselves at the meeting. Thanks to Mrs. Dove Wilcox for her interesting speech. We want to hear from friends who will sell the *Dreadnought* in Hackney.

LIMEHOUSE.

Will members kindly make sure of Social tickets for the 26th, this week, as there will be a great demand for them. The Social starts at 7.30 sharp to 10.30. We want to hear from friends who will sell the *Dreadnought* in the Limehouse district. Order the paper through your newsagent and try to get him to show a poster. Indoor meeting Thursdays at 2.30 p.m.—Deacon's Vestry, Congregational Church, Burdett Rd.

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M. P. U.

Hon. Sec.: Mr. H. G. EVERETT.
19 St. Thomas Road, Finsbury Park.

Very successful meeting held in Finsbury Park last Sunday. Speaker: Mr. Franklin. Eighteen *Dreadnoughts* sold. Meeting next Sunday in Regents Park, 3 p.m. Speaker: Miss Kirby. Members asked to rally round. Messrs. Hamlyn, Harrison, P. A. Hawkins, J. C. Smith and Walters have changed their addresses. We should be glad to hear from them.

THE MEMBERS' NEW YEAR PARTY.

The Members' New Year Party will be held in Bow Baths, on the evening of January 2nd. Volunteers for the entertainment and promises of contributions towards the refreshments should write to Miss Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The Members' monthly gathering will be held as usual on the last Saturday in the month. The Walthamstow William Morris Hall Band of men and women players have kindly promised to give their services. Volunteers for the November concert should write to Miss Murray-Clark, at 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Friends who will help to provide refreshments should write to Mrs. McCheyne, 55 Fairfield Road, Bow, E.

PRICES FROM OUR FACTORY.

	EACH.
Flat Wooden Toys.	
Pigs	6d.
Brown, Blue and Green Birds	8d.
Robins	8d.
Dogs	8d.
Poodles	1s. 0d.
Elephants	1s. 0d.
Kingfishers	1s. 6d.
Boy Scouts	1s. 6d.
Girl Scouts	1s. 6d.
Fairies	1s. 6d.
Squirrels	1s. 6d.
"British Baby" Dolls.	
Life Size ...	5s. 6d. each.
Smaller size ...	3s. 6d. „
"Jap" Baby Dolls.	
Life size ...	7s. 6d. each.
Smaller size ...	3s. 6d. „
English Wax-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	4s. 0d. each.
English China-headed Dolls (Ready soon).	5s. 0d. each.
Dolls' Furniture.	
Large (velvet)	2s. 6d.
„ (cloth)	2s. 0d.
Small (velvet)	1s. 6d.
„ (cloth)	1s. 0d.
Engines (wooden).	From 2d. each.
Wooden Horses.	From 2d. each.
Wheelbarrows.	From 1s. 6d. each.

GARMENTS.

Babies' Flannel Vests	1s.	0d.
„ Flannels	2s.	3d.
„ Flannel Petticoats ..	2s.	0d.
Girls' Overalls	1s.	9d.
„ Chemises (long-cloth) ..	1s.	9d.
„ Drawers „ ..	1s.	8d.
Children's Chemises „ ..	1s.	6d.
Ladies' „ „ ..	2s.	6d.
„ Drawers „ ..	2s.	6d.
„ Nightdresses „ ..	4s.	8d.
Men's Flannelette Shirts from	3s.	6d.
Ladies' Woolsey Skirts	5s.	6d.
Girls' Corduroy Skirts (3 years) ..	2s.	0d.
„ „ „ (4 years) ..	2s.	3d.
„ „ „ (5-6 years) ..	2s.	6d.
Jerseys' (Stockinette)	3s.	6d.
„ „	3s.	8d.
„ „	3s.	11d.
Blue Woolsey Frocks (children) ..	3s.	9d.
„ „ Coats, lined „ ..	6s.	4d.
Children's Grey Coats, imitation fur	10s.	0d.
„ White „ „ „	10s.	0d.

(These are both lined).

HOW TO HELP.

Every one of the many readers of the DREADNOUGHT will want to help in some way or other, and everyone, if she reads the paper carefully, will find that she can.

One of our first efforts to cope with distress took the form of **"Cost-Price Restaurants"** where a two-course dinner could be had for 2d. (children 1d.). If we have said little about these of late it is not because they are not as busy and popular as ever, but because so many other things have taken up our space. We are glad of gifts of all sorts of food stuffs, of cooking utensils, and of crockery. We take orders also for Christmas puddings at 8d. and 1s. a pound. If you have already made your own, think of someone else for whom you can order one.

Or if you don't want Christmas puddings, you may want **Garments or Toys.** Order them from us. All our work is paid for at a fair wage—5d. an hour or £1 a week. That is more than any shop in the kingdom can say. There are those who cannot afford to spend much money on toys. Then what about boots? You must have boots and you can get them from us. Our leather is as good as our rates of pay, there is no "brown paper padding" about either.

Many of the children round us cannot go to school for lack of boots. A good way to kill two birds with one stone is to have children's boots made in our Co-operative Boot Factory and then let us give them to needy children.

We want more money for milk for our babies.—From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d a week to pay for one baby's milk according to its age.

We need **money** for everything as there is bound to be considerable outlay before we can get any return in our various industries. Those who have not much money to give of their own can take collecting sheets. Also they **can pay 4s. 4d. for a year's subscription to the "Dreadnought"** to be sent to those who can afford to help when once they know about our work. Also there is **paper-selling.** You can make yourself responsible for six—or a dozen—or two dozen papers every week, and by selling them spread the knowledge of our work and our needs.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Dear Mother and Father,—

I received the parcel alright. I was sorry to hear Dad is not doing much work. You ask me to send you the 3s. through the Paymaster. I am afraid you don't know how quick they work in the Pay Office. I applied for a form two weeks ago, and yesterday the Pay Sergeant sent for me and told me to go down the line as far as —— and find out how many men wanted forms. We had 70 in our Company, and I sent the numbers on to our Paymaster at ——. They have to wait now till all the Companies send in their numbers and then they will send off the forms. By the time they are filled in and sent back I expect it will take a month, and then they will be sent to the War Office for their examination, and in a few days you will get the money, probably with arrears, which they will stop out of our money. But in the meantime I will send you the 3s., because I know you will have to wait a long time before the War Office moves.

The town is placarded in every street with the forms showing what you get if you allow the Pay Sergeant to stop so much. Our boys are so disgusted continually asking for forms that they have thrown mud at the notices.

In our Company the Pay Sergeant pays out, but I have to get all the forms out and do most of the work for him, because I have been recommended by our officers for Pay Sergeant if the Batt. goes abroad. I hope they will keep their word.

I will try to get the forms up as quickly as I can, and I will tell you what to do to claim the most money.

Thank you very much for the cake, and please send another as soon as possible, as we don't get much food on the railway, although at times we get plenty from the people about here.

I must now close with best love to all at home. Your loving son——

I enclose the 3s., and am sending you six photos taken on the railway.

Mr. ——, of Bow, is an old soldier. He was a member of the National Reserve, and was called up on the 4th of October. Two weeks afterwards on the 18th of October he had only received 5s. as a loan from the Colour-sergeant. Yet he has a wife and five children at home. The youngest is only eleven months old, and is very poorly. The wife, too, (who can wonder?) is far from well. Mr. —— has been put with others to guard Wapping Tunnel, and is obliged to provide his own food. He is in hopes of getting a first instalment of pay on the 22nd, but meanwhile the wife and children were left with literally nothing to eat. We telephoned to the Local S.S.F.A., and found that their office was closed on Wednesdays, so we felt very glad that we were able to help on our own account. Mr. —— told us that he is on duty eight hours out of the 24, and that he and his companions lie on the floor of the Ladies' Waiting Room in the station. They do not sleep much for they may not take even their belts off, and the officers keep coming round. Their clothes are being served out to them in instalments, and Mr. —— showed us some of the War Office garments which were marked "made in Germany."

Mrs. C., of Bethnal Green, has three children aged 3, 2, and 3 months. Her rent is 4s. 6d., she is not legally married. Her husband tells her that he has allotted her 9s. a week; the allotment has not yet reached her. *All she has had since August 15th is 39s. 9d. from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, which came in three weekly instalments.* She has pawned all the furniture that she has, and was in desperate plight when we heard of her. On November 6th she heard from her husband that he was wounded and in hospital. Should he die before the allotment question is settled she will get no pension.

Mrs. —, of Bromley-by-Bow, has two little children. Her husband was a casual labourer at the gas works, and went to the War in August. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Mons. Before her husband's death on Sept. 26th, she received £2 11s. 9d, one month's pay. Since then she has had 10s. 3d., 9s. 2d., and now gets 8s. a week.

A CORRECTION.

To any of our readers who take a paper called *Home Notes* we wish to state that a woman with a camera came round to our restaurant at Old Ford Road, about two months ago, and asked leave to take a photograph. We know that the Press photographer has to earn a living like other people, and many Press representatives have been very helpful to our work. The lady who was in charge at the time, therefore, agreed.

The photographer asked two little boys who had paid for their dinner at the restaurant if they would go out into the yard to be photographed, and they obliged her by doing so. Their photographs have now appeared in *Home Notes*, and around them is written a nasty little story saying that they beg for their meals though they are not in want, and that their mother is an idler.

The truth is that the mother is a very hard working woman who takes in sewing to do at home to eke out her husband's very scanty earnings. When she sent the little boys to the restaurant for their meal her baby was dying, and she gave the elder children the pennies to buy their dinner at the Suffragettes' Restaurant in order that she might not have to leave the baby's side to cook their dinner. This poor lady is very much distressed by the story that has appeared, for though her name is not Tims, like the mother in the story that *Home Notes* has invented, her neighbours and the teachers and scholars at the school where her boys go have recognised her children, and some of them have thought that the story might be true. We wrote to *Home Notes* making a very serious complaint, and are glad to say that the lady whose children's photographs were misused has been compensated by the Editor.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. Cather 5.0.0, Miss Richardson 1.0.0, Members' subscriptions 9.6.

FOR MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS:

F. W. Horrocks, Esq., 1.0.0, Miss Rodgers 1.0, Miss Yeoman 10.0 (weekly), Mrs. Baillie Weaver 1.10.0, Anon 2.6, A Working Girl Herald Reader 2.0, Miss Birnstingl 10.0, Mrs. Sadd Brown 15.0.0, Eric Maxwell, Esq., 2.0.0 Mrs. Mansel Pleydell 3.0.0, Ernest Browne, Esq., 5.5.0, Ben Webster, Esq., 5.0.0, Mrs. Newman 3.0, Miss Heath 1.6, Miss Marjorie Lees 1.0.0, Henry Holiday, Esq., 1.1.0, Miss Eliza Williams, 3.0, Miss Jackson 4.6, per Mr. Chandler 2.0, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin 10.0 per R. Clark, Esq., 8.0, Violet Nurseries and Miss K. Fitzroy 3.6.0, Mrs. Taylor 5.0, Mrs. Dawson Clark 2.6, Mrs. Tennent 2.0, Miss G. Bunton 1.9.0, Miss Cutten 1.8, Cuckoo 2.0 (weekly), Miss Farmer 16.0, Miss S. Jones 2.0 (weekly), Mrs. Richmond 5.0 (weekly), Miss F. M. Collier 5.0.0, Miss M. Hodge 10.0, Miss Mary Taylor 2.6, Miss Mary Taylor 1.15.0, Mrs. R. Palmer Webb 5.0, Mr. and Mrs. Darley 5.0, Miss Gautz 5.0, Mrs. Walshe 2.6.

Collected—Miss Isaacs 4.7, Miss Watts 6.7½, Miss Marks 8.0½, Miss Bennett 2.1, Mrs. Watkins 4.6½.

Collected in Canning Town:—Mrs. Parsons 14.9½, M. P. 11.0, Two Friends 1.6½, Miss Ivy Parsons 2.0.

CLOTHES.—Miss Schwarz, Miss D. Gibbs, The Ladies of the Working Party of the Hornchurch Congregational Church, Mrs. Summerhayes, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Haarbleicher, Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Miss Davies, Miss M. A. Pelly, Miss Withall, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss M. Hewitt, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Gibson, Miss M. Gibbs, A member of the W.S.P.U., A friend in Canada, Miss Peachey, Mrs. Haverson.

CHAIR.—Miss G. A. Coombs.

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their offices, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.